

an aqua color. Both are probably necklace beads (Stone 1974). Kent (1984) places both of these in the 1690-1750 date range. One diagnostic bone bead was also recovered from the flotation sample. Stones from what may be three additional pieces of jewelry were also found. One of these is a black stone, probably ebony, with a faceted decoration. The metal piece to which they were attached was not located. A blue glass form, turned into the shape of a bee hive with a central hole was noted, as was a nineteenth century molded blue pendant shaped stone. Both probably functioned as earrings.

Spectacle Lens - A single fragment of a spectacle lens was noted. The artifact consists of one-half of an oval-shaped form of light green glass. The form probably dates to the nineteenth century.

Activities Group

This group contains the widest variety of artifacts interpreted to have resulted from both human and animal activities. Specific artifact types discussed were a single toy and horse furniture including horseshoes and harness equipment.

Toys - A single artifact that could be identified as a toy was recovered from the excavation. Although heavily oxidized, the overall form is representative of a miniature pistol. Based on the heavy oxidation it was probably manufactured from iron, although pewter or brass was a more common material (Noel-Hume 1985). Based on the form and context its manufacture most likely dates to the first half of the eighteenth century.

Horseshoes - Two complete horseshoes were noted within the assemblage. One is similar to the form #4 pictured in Noel-Hume (1985:238). This is dated to ca. 1730. The other is similar to form #5 and is dated to ca. 1750. Five horseshoe fragments, two large and three medium sized were interpreted to be shoes manufactured for oxen. These shoes are not datable based on form or style.

Bone Group

Faunal Analysis - The faunal analysis was completed using identification guides (Gilbert 1980; Gilbert, Martin and Savage 1981; Sisson and Grossman 1964) and a type collection consisting primarily of domestic animals (Appendix VII). The principle goal of the analysis was to identify the range of animal species present within the Feature 1 faunal assemblage. While the faunal assemblage contains a significant number of specimens (1756), species identification for a large percentage of the bones was not possible due to the highly fragmented nature of the faunal assemblage. However, a minimum number of individuals per species was completed on the small percentage of identifiable bone (Table 12).

TABLE 12

**SUMMARY OF FAUNAL ANALYSIS
IDENTIFIABLE SPECIES**

Species		Number of Bone Fragments	% of Total Identifiable Bone (325)	MNI	MNI Based on
<u>Bos</u> (domestic cow)		220	68	6	Right upper second molar
<u>Sus</u> (domestic pig)		86	26	9	Tusks
<u>Ovis</u> or <u>Capra</u> (domestic sheep or goat)	11		3	11	bones
<u>Equus</u> (horse)		5	2	1	5 bones
<u>Odocoileus</u> (white- tailed deer)		1	< 1	1	Metacarpal
<u>Sciurus</u> (squirrel)		1	< 1	1	Mandible
<u>Terrapene</u> (Box turtle)		1	< 1	1	Shell fragment

Key:

% - Percentage

MNI - Minimum Number of Individuals

One thousand seven hundred and fifty-six bones or bone fragments were recovered during the Phase II investigations. Only 19% of the total assemblage (325 items) could be identified by species. An additional 163 fragments were identifiable to bone type and large or small mammal, but species identification was not possible.

Of the 325 animal bones (19% of the assemblage) identifiable to species, 220 (68%) were cow (Bos sp.), 86 (26%) were pig (Sus sp.), 5 (2%) were horse, and 11 (3%) were sheep/goat (Ovis sp. or Capra sp.). Sixty-three fragments were only able to be identified as fowl. A single individual bone of fox squirrel, one deer bone, and one box turtle shell fragment were also noted. The analysis of the flotation samples of Feature 1 also identified bones from fish, bird, and small mammals.

In summary, based on the study sample, domestic species were much more common than wild species. When the percentages of identifiable species at the Ogletown Tavern are compared in a cursory way with other archaeological sites in northern Delaware, the ratio of identifiable species of cow vs. pig at the Ogletown Tavern is different from that noted at the Wilson-Slack (Coleman et al. 1985), Whitten Road (Shaffer et al. 1988), Hawthorn (Coleman et al. 1984), and Ferguson (Coleman et al. 1983) sites. Otherwise, the percentages at the Ogletown Tavern (3% sheep/goat,

2% horse) are most similar to the Hawthorn site, an upper class, owner-occupied farmstead. The Hawthorn site assemblage also contained a single species of wild game, as was also noted at the Ogletown Tavern, indicating only a single hunting or purchase event.

Flotation Analysis - Artifacts from four flotation sample columns were analyzed in order to determine spatial (vertical and horizontal) distribution of charcoal and brick and the presence of artifact types not recoverable using standard excavation procedures. The four column samples measured 1' to a side and were excavated in 0.4' levels from a continuous north-south profile of Feature 1 (west wall of large pipe trench, Figure 22). The soil was floated and a heavy fraction was collected. Charcoal and brick were tabulated by weight, other artifacts by raw counts (Appendix VII). Bone was both counted and weighed. Comparisons were made level by level within and between columns.

Figures 45 and 46 show the vertical distribution of charcoal, brick, and bone through the flotation columns. Charcoal shows a varied distribution with concentrations noted at the top, middle, and bottom of the different columns. Similarly, brick shows a very variable distribution among the flotation columns with concentrations in different parts of each column. Bone (Figure 46) distributions, measured by both count and weight, shows similarly varied distributions. In general, the varied distribution of charcoal, brick, and bone through the flotation columns supports the interpretation of the fill of Feature 1 as a short-term depositional event with much mixing of the stratigraphy.

The flotation process yielded a variety of bone remains, but few seeds. A total of nine sesame seeds were recovered from Level 4 of flotation block Number 25 and their interpretation is problematic. Most of the bone remains were quite fragmentary and not readily identifiable; however, numerous fish remains including doliths, vertebrae, and scales were present. As noted in the archival research, seafood and fish were sometimes served at taverns and the presence of these remains in the John Ruth Inn flotation confirms their presence at this site.

CHRONOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

CERAMIC SERIATION, MEAN CERAMIC DATE, PIPESTEM DATE

In order to provide objective chronological data on the Feature 1 fill several different types of analysis were carried out. These ranged from the subjective visual interpretation to more objective analyses employing a single class of artifacts. The results of these analyses will be discussed and interpreted and elaborated by information supplied by stratigraphy and diagnostic artifacts.

Figure 47 presents the date ranges of the South ceramic type numbers recovered from Feature 1 and intruding features. Also